

FBIS**DAILY REPORT**
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ZHIVKOV DISCUSSES BALKAN NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

AU291901 Sofia BTA in English 1649 GMT 29 Jul 83

["T. Zhivkov on the Situation in the Balkans" -- BTA Headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 29 (BTA) -- The idea of converting the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone is discussed at bilateral meetings with the leaders of the Balkan countries, said Mr Todor Zhivkov today. It is prevailing increasingly as a topic of conversation. No real headway, however, has been outlined yet.

Mr Todor Zhivkov made this statement before a delegation of the Central Committee of the Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism, who took part in the meeting of the organizations of the participants in the national resistance and war veterans of Bulgaria, Greece, Cyprus and Romania, held on July 7, this year, in Athens. Mr Vladimir Bonev, the head of the delegation, handed to Mr Todor Zhivkov an address of the participants in the meeting to the governments, the parliaments, the people, the political parties, the public organizations, the scientists, women, youth and students of the Balkan countries and Cyprus.

Mr Todor Zhivkov agreed with the assessment of the participants in the meeting that the policy of the reactionary and militarists circles is increasing the threat of a new world war. Countries of different social systems, members of the Warsaw Treaty and of NATO, people and parties with different views on life and on the organization of society, are neighbors in the Balkans, said Mr Todor Zhivkov. But whatever the difference and great as they may be, there is one thing in which we are linked for life or death -- the preservation of life in the Balkan Peninsula, added he.

Our region is small, underlined Mr Todor Zhivkov. If a thermo-nuclear conflict flares out here, our countries with all their national, religious, ideological and political differences will burn out in a common torch.

PREMIER FILIPOV AT BURGAS OKRUG MEETING

AU031943 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] On 3 August, Comrade Grisha Filipov, who is visiting Khaskovo Okrug, took part in a joint meeting of the Bureau of the Burgas Okrug BCP Committee and the Executive Committee of the okrug People's Council. Rumen Serbezov, minister of light industry, and directors of industrial plants in the okrug also attended the meeting. Stoyan Stoyanov, first secretary of the Burgas Okrug BCP Committee, briefed Comrade Grisha Filipov on the implementation of the socioeconomic plans of the 5-year period and the current year. He pointed out that all set tasks are steadily being implemented in all branches of the okrug economy and that the everyday life of and trade services provided to the population are improving. A movement for improving production quality is developing.

In his speech, Comrade Grisha Filipov judged highly the creative approach demonstrated in the okrug and the successful development of the okrug economy according to the instructions outlined by Comrade Todor Zhivkov in his visit to the okrug in July. Comrade Grisha Filipov pointed out that there are still more possibilities for increasing the volume of net production and profit. He stressed that it is especially important to organize labor so that there will be harmony between increasing labor productivity and wages, through utilizing the achievements of the new economic mechanism and technological progress. Comrade Grisha Filipov also spoke on some other matters.

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS VARNA PARTY CELEBRATION

AU081908 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Text] Our Varna correspondent Georgi Svejhtnikov reported from the Palace of Sports and Culture that a festive meeting was held there this afternoon to mark the 90th anniversary of the Varna BCP organization.

The Varna Communists very cordially welcomed Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, whose participation in this festive meeting represents a continuation of his traditional meetings with the city and okrug aktiv.

Party veterans and outstanding workers, as well as Communists of three generations attended the festive celebration.

Ilya Georgiev, first secretary of the Varna City Municipal BCP Committee, spoke on the 90th anniversary of the local party organization. He described the development of the Varna party organization. [Begin Georgiev recording] The Varna party organization, since its very establishment, has always enjoyed the support and confidence of the BCP Central Committee. The personal participation of Dimitur Blagoev and Georgi Dimitrov in the work of this organization has strengthened it and contributed to the first victories of our local party organization. We still remember the first meetings with Georgi Dimitrov. Our people still remember those protests in the defense of the hero of Leipzig during his trial. They remember the enthusiasm with which the Varna working people elected Dimitrov as their National Assembly deputy following the victory of the September 1944 revolution.

Today, looking back from the achievements of the past decades, from the victories and decisions adopted at the 12th BCP Congress, the Varna party organization, having adopted the April plenum style, approach, and spirit, under the leadership of its okrug committee, has implemented its important mission of being the heir and continuer of the first members of the Varna commune in the struggle for the triumph of the Buzludzha conference [first conference of the BCP at which the party was founded] and the tasks of revolution. The last decade in our party organization's development has been a brilliant new page in the biography of our organization and a confirmation of its irresistible upsurge. Ten years ago, in this very hall, we assured the BCP Central Committee and Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally that what we have achieved does not limit our further striving in transforming Varna into a model city of socialist development. Within these 10 years we have increased our industrial output 2.4 times, the basic production funds have doubled, one worker produces twice as much today as he did 10 years ago. [end of Georgiev recording].

The speaker further dwelled on the results of the indestructible friendship and allround cooperation with the Soviet Union. The first secretary of the Varna City Municipal BCP Committee stressed the following: Having adopted Comrade Todor Zhivkov's instructions issued at the Varna National Conference in May 1983 as our own task, the Varna Communists consider the question of production quality as their chief guideline in their organizational and political work.

Georgi Iliev, hero of socialist labor and brigade leader at the Georgi Dimitrov Shipyard in Varna, read a report and pledge of the Varna city working people.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov most cordially greeted the Varna Communists on behalf of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and on his own behalf, after which, addressing the aktiv of the city and okrug, he spoke on some topical issues of the domestic and international situation.

KUBADINSKI RECEIVES BULGARIANS LIVING ABROAD

AU051832 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, has received activists from the group of Bulgarians living abroad, who visited our country to celebrate the 80th anniversary of the Ilinden uprising.

On behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the government, Comrade Kubadinski cordially welcomed the Bulgarians living abroad and expressed his confidence that their meetings with their fatherland will become even more frequent in the future.

Comrade Pencho Kubadinski briefed the guests on the comprehensive successes of socialist Bulgaria and on the tasks which our people are dealing with in the socioeconomic sector. He pointed out the aspiration, which Bulgaria shares with the other socialist countries, to live in peace, understanding, and cooperation with all countries in the world.

Bulgarians living abroad were awarded the Golden Badge of Honor of the Fatherland Front National Council for active patriotic activities and for propagating the heroic past and the comprehensive present-day development of Bulgaria.

Maris (Kleyman), from Belgium, replied on behalf of those who received the award. She expressed gratitude for the opportunity of visiting Bulgaria and of becoming acquainted with the Bulgarian people's achievements.

Pavel Matev, chairman of the Committee for Bulgarians Abroad, attended the meeting.

RADIO COMMENTS ON HIROSHIMA, CENTRAL AMERICA

DW082152 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Gerhard Boehm international weekly review]

[Excerpts] Whenever the United States stepped-up nuclear armament is talked about, whenever the MX missiles are discussed in the United States, and whenever opposition to the deployment of the Pershing II's and cruise missiles in Western Europe is articulated — the background is always peoples' awareness of the horrors of a nuclear inferno and the memory of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. This crime of the United States on 6 and 8 August 1945, which was not militarily justified, cannot be extinguished from the minds of the peoples, and the fact that the names of other victims who died from the after-effects of the bombs are added every year to the long lists keeps the memory awake.

There were also powerful manifestations in the socialist countries, manifestations demonstrating that the warning of Hiroshima and Nagasaki will not be forgotten and that everything will be done to preserve peace. Wherever it may be, it is always the United States that is accused and denounced, as well as the Washington administration whose doctrine of allegedly limitable or winnable nuclear wars conjures up a global catastrophe a million times more terrible than Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The United States and NATO have refused to follow the Soviet Union's example and renounce the first use of nuclear weapons. However, no first use also would mean no second or third nuclear strike. This would almost totally eliminate the danger of a nuclear war. But this is not in the interest of all those forces in the United States who use the lie of a Soviet threat and Soviet defense efforts as an excuse for the so-called counterarmament and thus the deployment of Pershing II's and cruise missiles in Western Europe, who ignore all Soviet warnings, who do not respond to innumerable socialist negotiation initiatives and disarmament proposals, and who obstruct or delay negotiation rounds because their goal is military and strategic superiority over socialism.

It has never been a strong point of the ruling class in the United States and its governments to learn lessons from history. This has never been more evident than at present in Central America. There, land, air, and naval U.S.-Honduran joint maneuvers have begun that are clearly targeted against revolutionary developments in Nicaragua. A total of 22,000 U.S. troops and military officers will participate in these maneuvers. The first aircraft contingent has arrived in Honduras. One of the culminating points of the military exercises will be landing operations of 6,000 Leathernecks and 3 to 4 Honduran battalions in November. Nineteen warships with 16,000 men on board are cruising off the coasts of Nicaragua to practice a sea blockade of the country.

According to a report of the U.S. monthly THE NATION, plans have been drawn up in Washington to put the Nicaraguan Government under quarantine -- whatever such an isolation may mean -- and to mine the country's harbors. Even in the United States, many prominent politicians see in these maneuvers a preparation for a long-term stationing of U.S. troops in Central America, rather than a short-term military exercise. Disclosures to THE WASHINGTON POST point to the same direction. The daily reports that the Pentagon plans to set up a system of military bases in Honduras, and the installations set up during the maneuvers could constitute the centerpiece of an infrastructure which subsequently would be permanently be used by the U.S. Armed forces. Recently THE LOST ANGELES TIMES also described the maneuvers as an initial step toward a long-term strategic U.S. involvement in Central America.

In view of all this, who -- we ask ourselves -- would not remember the beginning of the U.S. aggression against Vietnam. Washington is using the same untruthful arguments, the same unsuitable military and subversive means, and has the same goal, which the U.S. chief delegate to the UN, Kirkpatrick, and her President stated in quite unequivocal terms -- the abolition of Nicaragua's revolutionary government.

THE WASHINGTON POST recently wrote that the President's assessment of the causes of revolutionary developments in Central America was wrong, that the revolutions in these countries were not the result of some exported revolution but attributable to the political and social situation there, and that events in the Cuban Bay of Pigs and their after-effects ought to make clear what a military intervention is worth. Vietnam and the Bay of Pigs -- these two words should always be kept in mind at staff meetings in the Pentagon or the White House. But, as I said, people in Washington have a hard time learning lessons from history.

AXEN HOLDS BERLIN TALKS WITH LCY'S MARKOVSKI

LD082314 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2200 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Text] Cooperation between the SED and the LCY was discussed on Monday in Berlin by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Krste Markovski, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Hermann Axen informed his guest on current questions concerning the fulfillment of the 10th SED Party Congress resolutions and the international work of the SED in Karl Marx Anniversary Year.

MITTAG MEETS WITH VISITING FRENCH CP OFFICIAL

LD081911 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1713 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Text] Berlin, 8 Aug (ADN) -- There was a friendly meeting in Berlin Monday between Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and SED Central Committee Secretary, and Philippe Herzog, member of the French Communist Party Central Committee Politburo.

During a comradely exchange of views and experiences on current questions of SED and French Communist Party policies, Guenter Mittag reported on the successful realization of the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress for the benefit of the people and the securing of peace. Philippe Herzog reported on the efforts by French Communists to defend the social interests and democratic rights of the working class and all working people in France as well as on the struggle of the French Communist Party for peace and disarmament.

Guenter Mittag and Philippe Herzog praised the positive development of trusting and comradely cooperation between the SED and the French Communist Party, which has significantly contributed to deepening the friendship between the peoples of the GDR and France as well as to strengthening relations between both states.

BRIEFS

BUILDING PROTOCOL WITH POLAND -- Warsaw, 6 Aug (ADN) -- A protocol on cooperation in the building industry between the GDR and Poland for 1983-1985 was signed in Warsaw on Saturday. It was signed, at the end of a working meeting, by Karl-Heinz Martini, State secretary at the GDR Ministry for Construction Industry, and Edward Waszak, undersecretary of state at the Ministry of Building and Building Materials Industry of the People's Republic of Poland. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0750 GMT 6 Aug 83 LD]

COOPERATION WITH CUBA -- "On Thursday Heinz Klopfer, member of the GDR Council of Ministers and state secretary of the State Planning Commission, received Rene Pombo, deputy chairman of the Cuban Central Planning Commission. Central to the friendly talks were problems concerning the further deepening of economic cooperation and increasing commodity exchange. Measures concerning relations between the central planning organs of the two countries were discussed at the same time." Stipulations resulting from the talks between a GDR party-state delegation under Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and a Cuban delegation under the leadership of Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, in May 1980 in Havana, provided the basis for the talks. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Jul 83 p 2 AU]

GDR-GUYANA ECONOMIC COOPERATION -- Berlin (ADN) -- The sixth session of the GDR-Guyana Joint Government Commission ended in Berlin on Friday with the signing of a potocol. "In a constructive atmosphere the two sides discussed the state of their economic relations and agreed to intensify their cooperation in selected fields. The GDR will buy from Guyana rice, bauxite, alcohol, and other native products; it will in turn supply Guyana with products needed for industrialization projects." [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Jul 83 p 2 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO CANADA --- On Thursday Dr Gerhard Herder, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, presented his credentials to Governor General Edward Richard Schreyer in Ottawa. Ambassador Dr Herder stressed that the GDR, consistently pursuing its peaceful foreign policy, is striving to comprehensively develop relations with Canada on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Jul 83 p 2 AU]

REGULATIONS DURING, AFTER MARTIAL LAW DISCUSSED

AU081100 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 5 Aug 83 p 2

[Colonel Tadeusz Malicki article: "After the Lifting of Martial Law: Special Legal Regulations for Overcoming the Socioeconomic Crisis"]

[Text] The reasons behind the introduction of martial law for the sake of state security, the application of martial law's rigors from 13 December 1981, the conditions behind suspending martial law by State Council decree dated 19 December 1982 and the lifting of martial law, are generally known from the political, social, and economic aspects and from the aspect of protecting the security of the state. These aspects were dealt with widely during the Sejm talks on 20 and 21 July. But the formal legal aspects of lifting martial law, possessing large significance for our society's legal awareness, were discussed to a much lesser extent.

The Annulment of Martial Law Regulations

The legal result of the lifting by State Council decree of martial law, which had been in force since 13 December 1981, is that the legal regulations applicable to martial law are not valid and cannot be valid as of the day of the lifting of martial law. These regulations include the following in particular:

- 1) The 12 December 1981 decree to introduce martial law, especially that part of it which describes the rigors of martial law and the criminal responsibility involved (the general rules of this decree concerning the principles behind and the method of introducing martial law may be applied at any moment as the need arises).
- 2) The 12 December 1981 decree on special legal procedure against offenses and misdemeanors committed during martial law.
- 3) The 12 December 1981 decree on entrusting to military courts certain categories of offenses and on changing the structure of military courts and military organizational units of the prosecutor's office of the PPR during martial law.

The following parts of the 18 December 1982 law on special legal regulations during the suspension of martial law are no longer valid: The general and detailed regulations to be in force during the suspension of martial law, and some provisional and final regulations of this law, especially those concerning the criminal responsibility of persons occupying leadership functions in the state administration, other state organizational units, socialized organizational units, state education, and scientific and research establishments, who have blatantly violated the legal order or their professional duties. But some of the rules of this law remain in force and are subject to full implementation. This applies to Chapter 3, which deals with changes to the Penal Code and Criminal Proceedings Code, and also applies to Article 15, which states that sentences meted out during martial law for offenses and misdemeanors against martial law as defined in the martial law decree and which have not been fully served up to the day martial law was lifted, must be continued. Closely connected with the above principle of serving sentences for offenses committed during martial law is the amnesty law passed on 21 July, which foresees release from sentence within a certain period of time, the reduction of prison sentences, the discontinuation of criminal proceedings that have already been started, and the non-application of criminal proceedings against persons who voluntarily report to courts.

Almost all the legal regulations passed in connection with the above decrees and laws are no longer valid, with the exception of those that remain in force by virtue of the 21 July 1983 law on the special legal regulations in force during the struggle against the socioeconomic crisis, and by virtue of amendments to certain laws. This applies especially to the principles behind the procurement of foreign currency and its storage in domestic bank accounts.

In consequence of the above, the rules emerging from the law on the special legal regulations during martial law suspension, and the special powers of bodies emerging from martial law, are no longer valid as of the day of the lifting of martial law. The discontinuation of these regulations with the lifting of martial law has meant an automatic application of the legal norms contained in the PPR Constitution, in the general legal code, and in international conventions and agreements, without any regard to the supreme needs of the state with respect to which martial law was introduced on 13 December 1981.

The Law in Defense of Society's Basic Interests

The preparations to lift martial law and the simultaneous formulation of accompanying laws caused appropriate analyses to be made of the general legal regulations in force concerning guaranteeing the interests of the state and of the state economy and concerning the rights and duties of citizens. These analyses, carried out against the background of state security and designed to guarantee the implementation of the Sejm's 28 April 1983 decisions concerning the 1983-85 National Socioeconomic Plan, the anti-inflation and savings programs, the situation in education, and the situation in other spheres of social life, showed the need to make legal changes.

As a result, a series of laws was worked out, which have been examined and passed by the Sejm recently.

One such law is the 14 July 1983 law on the office of minister of internal affairs and on the scope of the bodies under his authority. This law has defined the minister's powers, especially with regard to protecting state security, the life, health, and property of citizens, and public order. This law, which also contains rules on the use of Citizen's Militia units and sub-units in the case of a threat to state security or to public order, and on eventual support by the army in such cases by the decision of the National Defense Committee, provide the framework for the peace-keeping activity of bodies and forces for the purpose of correctly protecting state security and public order after the lifting of martial law.

Special regulations connected with the lifting of martial law are to be found in the 21 July 1983 law on the special legal regulations during the struggle against the socioeconomic crisis.

SOLIDARITY PLANNING 31 AUG DEMONSTRATIONS,BOYCOTT

Walesa Statement

CW090056 Hong Kong AFP in English 0046 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Warsaw, Aug 9 (AFP) -- Solidarity head Lech Walesa said Monday night that the now-banned independent trade union would call for new, expanded protests -- including a boycott of the press -- on August 31, anniversary of the Gdansk accords which legalized the union.

Solidarity's underground leadership already has appealed to Poles to boycott public transportation on that date.

But Mr Walesa, who has expressed fears that a transportation strike alone would be too tame, said in a telephone interview from his Gdansk home that other strike calls were being formulated, including proposals for a total boycott of the press in this country. He also said the government had not responded to his appeal for the Gdansk accords to be put into effect and for all repressive measures to be lifted in Poland.

Statement Criticized

AU090909 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6-7 Aug 83 p 2

[Commentary signed "MS": "The Old Tune"]

[Text] Let us recall a few facts of the past few years. November 1981: The PZPR Central Committee and the Sejm of the PPR proposed that a front of national agreement should be set up. The response of the Solidarity extremists to this proposal was the Radom Ultimatum, appeals to break the laws, and preparations for street demonstrations.

Another fact: at the end of April 1982 the Military Council for National Salvation decided to greatly relax martial law and to release about 1,000 internees. The anti-socialist underground's response to this was to try to organize illegal demonstrations on 1 and 3 May.

The third fact: Martial law was further relaxed on the eve of our national day [22 July] in 1982. In addition, it was announced that it might be suspended in the near future depending on conditions. In response, the underground organized antistate demonstrations on 31 August 1982.

And so on and so forth. The political opposition interpreted every manifestation of normalized life and every step toward stabilization primarily as manifestations of a threat to its own existence. However, the simple fact was that things were getting too hot for it.

The present situation is the same. Martial law was abolished and the Sejm passed the amnesty law, which makes it possible for all those who have stayed underground to return to normal life. We need every pair of hands, every creative idea, social peace, and civic prudence for the good of our national cause.

And what happens? Precisely the same thing! The Western subversive radio stations are again beaming copious reports that the so-called Provisional Coordinating Committee of Underground Solidarity has cooked up yet another "document," which is that familiar old tune we know so well. "The streets will again be ours," Mr Bujak and Co. write in their leaflet, which is being so extensively propagated by their friends in Munich and Washington. As Radio Free Europe has reported ad nauseam, Bujak and the people around him have appealed for antistate demonstrations on 31 August.

"Our streets...." Well, what does this smack of? Do we not vividly remember the "hunger marches" in Lodz or Piotrkow and the blockade of the Warsaw Rondo, which was nicknamed "a picnic on a volcano" by the world? Do we not remember the street disturbances last year and the associated throwing of stones and the destruction of public property at a time when the same people wanted the "streets to be theirs?"

They have learned nothing. They have unearthed the same old, worn out tune and are using the same slogans of negation. In addition -- oh irony! -- Mr Walesa, as the dispatches of the Western correspondents show, has announced that he supports the concepts of the underground, but that this is too little and that it is necessary to call for intensified resistance.... The radio stations, which beam programs in the Polish language, continue to repeat with great keenness all these declarations, appeals, and statements. They want to act once again as transmitters of the instructions issued by the antinational underground and once again to play the anti-Polish card.

FORMER SOLIDARITY ACTIVISTS APPLY FOR AMNESTY

LD081833 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Text] Taking advantage of the amnesty act, another 17 persons have come out into the open. Those in Warsaw include Pawel Wakowski, for whom an arrest warrant had been issued. He occupied leading posts in the underground structures of the former NSZZ Solidarity. He also took part in the organization of illegal publications and distribution of the so-called TYGODNIK MAZOWSZE and NOWA 2. Pawel Wakowski's collaborator Mieczyslawa Blazejewska also came out of hiding.

In Katowice three persons have come out of hiding. They were active in the underground structures of former NSZZ Solidarity producing and distributing illegal publications. In Poznan a person taking part in the broadcasting of illegal programs of the so-called Radio Solidarity has come out into the open. It is significant that some of these point out that they were acting under the influence of subversive programmes of western radio stations.

The first persons wanting to break with their previous activities against Poland and return home are beginning to report to Polish diplomatic missions abroad under the amnesty

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ON FARMING, DEBTS, KOR

TRYBUNA LUDU Report

AU081236 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Aug 83 p 7

[PAP report: "J. Urban's Press Conference for Foreign Journalists" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Minister Jerzy Urban, press spokesman for the government, met with foreign journalists on 4 August. He was asked several questions about the government's position with regard to the assistance that the Catholic Church had offered for Polish agriculture. He pointed out that the authorities had worked out and published a program for the development of agriculture and food production. The government, he said, welcomes all organizations and institutions that would like to participate in implementing this program and that is why it highly values the Catholic Church's initiative. The Western press, he continued, has reported that about DM5 billion would be supplied through Church channels to assist Polish agriculture. Many misunderstandings have been produced with regard to this sum of money because -- in the view of the Church experts -- it illustrates the estimates and efforts on the part of the Church and not the Church's fiscal potential.

THE POLISH GOVERNMENT ASSUMES THAT IF SUCH MONEY MATERIALIZES IT SHOULD NOT BE REGARDED AS A KIND OF DEBT INCURRED BY THE STATE WITH REGARD TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES. THE GOVERNMENT IS READY TO AGREE TO SETTING UP A FOUNDATION WHICH WOULD OPERATE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLISH LAWS. The authorities have declared themselves ready to draw up a bill on foundations and have proposed that the eventual resources amassed by the foundation in question should be used to ease the most sensitive import needs of agriculture and of the industries working for agriculture.

One such need is feed ingredients, for example. A proposal has been put forward that the zlotys that would be paid in to repay the loans should be used to modernize agriculture, especially to supply it with water, land-improvement facilities, and so on. The issue "will gain momentum when the fiscal resources are really there," J. Urban said.

At present discussions are continuing about this proposal.

Minister J. Urban was also asked about the government's position vis-a-vis the recent session of the Paris Club of the 16 main Western countries, which discussed the problems of the repayment of the debts incurred by Poland under the Western governments' guarantees. J. Urban said that so far the Polish authorities had not been officially informed about the results of the session. I cannot comment on them on the strength of press reports, which are at times contradictory, J. Urban said. He ALSO RECALLED THAT THE POLISH GOVERNMENT HAD OFTEN PROPOSED THAT TALKS SHOULD BEGIN ON THE REPAYMENT OF POLISH DEBTS AND SAID THAT THESE TALKS HAD NOT BROKEN DOWN THROUGH THE FAULT OF POLAND. The resumption of these negotiations is in the good interest of the two sides. The sooner they begin, the better.

The next question concerned the Polish Government's response to the statement made by underground members of the Provisional Coordinating Committee. This committee is not a partner with whom the Polish authorities maintain diplomatic relations, J. Urban said. For this reason the Polish Government will not comment on the statement in question. All I can say is that the "statement" suggests that the gentlemen in the Provisional Coordinating Committee have learned nothing, have no sense of reality, are socially isolated, and have nothing to propose to their adherents in the way of a program. They have the opportunity to apply for amnesty, and this is what they should think about. The time limit is irrevocable....

IN THIS CONNECTION J. URBAN ANNOUNCED THAT OVER 3,500 PERSONS HAD AVAILED THEMSELVES OF AMNESTY UP TO 3 AUGUST AND THAT 710 CITIZENS HAD LEFT PENITENTIARIES AND OTHER FORMS OF ARREST UP TO NOW. Some persons who have carried on illegal activities, including the underground leadership of the so-called Confederation for Independent Poland, continue to come into the open.

J. Urban was also asked about the deadline for the trial of the chief leaders of KOR. The arrested leaders, J. Urban said, have studied for some time now the charges against them, which total 40 volumes. For example, Adam Michnik continues to complain in announcements published in the West that he is being rushed and persuaded to finish studying the charges against him. As long as these studies are not finished the court is unable to fix the date for the trial. J. Urban did not confirm the rumors published in the Western press that Kuron had been asked to go abroad.

REPLYING TO A QUESTION, J. URBAN DENIED THE RUMORS THAT OFFICIAL DISCUSSIONS ARE GOING ON ABOUT A CHANGE IN THE STRUCTURE OF POLAND'S TOP AUTHORITIES.

LE FIGARO Report

PM081718 Paris LE FIGARO in French 6-7 Aug 83 p 3

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: Go-ahead for Plan To Help Private Farmers"]

[Text] Warsaw -- Government spokesman Jerzy Urban confirmed to a group of foreign correspondents that the Polish authorities have given their consent to the creation of a foundation supported by the Church, with the job of organizing aid to private farmers. However, he added that a law allowing the establishment of such a foundation must first be adopted by the Sejm.

Talks on this subject, a prominent member of the episcopate recalled, began in early 1981, and the following year General Jaruzelski and Primate Glemp exchanged correspondence on this subject. In June this year the head of state gave his consent in principle during a conversation with the primate, and confirmed it subsequently in writing.

The aim of the program -- unprecedented in a socialist country -- is, according to the church, "the strengthening of the private agricultural sector, its modernization, and the boosting of its production." It includes buttressing for private craftsmen working for agriculture. In the episcopate's view this program is "in a way the result of the social agreements reached between government representatives and the striking farmers in 1981 in Rzeszow and Ustrzyki." It is thus in keeping with the spirit of the talks held with Rural Solidarity in its day.

The authorities had promised to view the private sector (which covers 75 percent of the land) on an equal footing with the state sector and the cooperatives. In spring 1982, the Sejm adopted a law guaranteeing this principle. On 20 July, the permanent nature of private farms was written into the Constitution.

Back in 1982 a group of experts from the government and the episcopate was set up with the job of defining the nature of foreign aid and to solve organizational problems. General Jaruzelski has, thus, finally agreed to the creation of a foundation. In addition the Church specifies that the government has promised "not to reduce the funds which the annual state budget allocates to agriculture." Polish and Western experts have calculated that Polish private farmers "needed 15 percent more than the state budget provides."

To find this money, the Polish episcopate turned to West European and American episcopates. "We are also counting on the private sector in those countries to help their counterpart in Poland, and even on the Western governments' contribution through the episcopates." The talks held so far, this Church representative said, "suggest that these three sources will adopt a positive attitude."

Irrigation Program

Moreover the Polish farmer will be given nothing. He will buy with zlotys and at high prices the small tractors, the fertilizer, the tires, and so forth imported by the foundation. Using these zlotys, the foundation will set up an irrigation and drainage program (main drainage system, water supply...) which is badly needed in the Polish rural districts. It will not be currency but goods which will arrive in Poland.

The foundation will be set up by the episcopate. It will, the Church is anxious to point out, be "independent from the government, although the latter can check whether it is acting in accordance with its statute. It will be headed by a council, "formed by the episcopate and composed of trustworthy laymen," which will itself elect its managing committee. Under these conditions, the episcopate says, "the Church will not directly run the foundation, which will therefore be to some extent independent, too." In fact the Church "does not wish to become involved in economic issues which are not its province."

For instance, there is no question of its owning its own bank. The foundation will use the existing Polish banks, and the goods in kind will be stockpiled and distributed by the state cooperatives (GS), but in accordance with the very precise instructions of the foundation, which will be their "owner from the moment of their receipt from the Western donor until their sale to the farmer or craftsman."

In addition, a system of social supervision by the peasants themselves of the distribution and even of the appropriate use of these products will be set up.

Moreover, the Church is in favor of the setting up of genuine cooperatives, really placing these machines at the disposal of the private peasants of the vicinity. It therefore really is a matter of a program unprecedented in the socialist countries which should eventually make possible a transformation of Polish agriculture and a strengthening of this original feature of Polish socialism constituted by the existence of a prosperous private peasantry.

'RECORD' GRAIN HARVEST PROCURED, 'UNPRECEDENTED'

LD082140 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Text] A record 2,170,000 metric tons of grain have been procured throughout the country. Last year at this time, three times less had been procured. By 8 August, this year's plan for grain procurement has been fulfilled 62 percent -- a result unprecedented in the history of Polish agriculture. The main factors are the mass application of combine harvesters in gathering in the grain, and the raising of procurement prices in the State network.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETING HELD 8 AUG

Agenda Reported

LD082117 Warsaw PAP in English 2029 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw 8 Aug -- The Government Press Bureau announced that the Council of Ministers is holding a meeting today. The government evaluated the socio-economic situation in the country after the lifting of martial law. The return to normal life principles has been received with appreciation by employee crews, workers, by the overwhelming majority of Polish society.

Next, the Council of Ministers assessed the country's economic situation. The first half of the year saw a further gradual improvement. Industrial production was up 8.2 percent from the respective period of last year. In agriculture, weather conditions are favourable for plant production. The tendencies to arrest the decline in animal husbandry are consolidating. Building industry shows better performance -- the production of building materials has increased. In transport, the volume of goods carried is higher than a year ago. The Council of Ministers said that the key task now is to continue further changes in the structure of industrial production in favour of market production and to check the excessive rise in the population's money incomes -- that is a rise which is not matched by productivity. This threatens with feeding inflation.

Next, the Council of Ministers approved a bill on land-management and expropriation of landed property. A decree on job placement services was issued. The Council of Ministers also passed a resolution on the improvement of working conditions for public services in the years 1983-1985.

The debates continue.

Additional Information

LD090947 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] The sociopolitical situation in the first 6-month period, land management, financial aid for investment projects, change in the principles of remuneration for teachers, and compulsory job placement and services in the sphere of living standards, are just some of the subjects of the government's discussions.

The council of ministers stated that the process of stabilization and overcoming the crisis phenomena is continuing. The results of the first 6-month period are marked by a more than 8 percent increase in industrial production, greater turnover in foreign trade and a stronger monetary and market situation.

In a general assessment of the positive economic trends the government stressed the still existing negative phenomena; a too slow improvement in work productivity, the failure of enterprises to attach sufficiently great importance to the quality of production, and a disparate investment front. Proposals aimed at eliminating these unfavorable phenomena have been adopted.

Moreover the Council of Ministers adopted a bill on land management and expropriation of landed property and a resolution on remuneration for teachers.

Today's press publishes an extensive communique on the government session.

PAP OUTLINES POLISH NUCLEAR POWER INDUSTRY PLANS

LD091115 Warsaw PAP in English 1436 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw 8 Aug -- Development of Polish nuclear power energy is a strategic necessity for Polish economy. First two nuclear blocks, 465mw each, in the power station being built in Zarnowiec should be ready by the end of this decade. A considerable increase in the development of nuclear power stations is expected in the next few years.

Polish specialists plan to commission blocks totaling close to 3,000mw in the years 1991-95 and 6,000mw in the last five years of this century.

Polish nuclear power engineering will be developed in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, but a considerable part of plant must be produced by home enterprises. The import of machine and plant not produced by Polish enterprises are offset by exports of other capital goods.

One of the new export specialties are the so-called heat exchangers wwer-440 type and the wwer-1000 type produced by "Facop" Factory in Sosnowiec.

Poland also produces for export pressure stabilizers for 440mw nuclear blocks, made by "Rafako" Factory in Raciborz.

Diesel automatic stations for emergency power supply, produced by the "Zgoda" Factory in Swietochlowice and "Dolmel" in Wroclaw, are becoming one of important specialist of Polish industry.

The first stations have been already delivered to Czechoslovakia. The production of control devices of the inside-reactor system "Hindukusz" and radiological protection system "Sejwal" began in the factory of nuclear devices "Polon" on the basis of blueprints bought in the Soviet Union.

Poland will produce special engine rooms with turbine sets of 500mw and 1000mw, respectively for the nuclear blocks wwer-440 and wwer-1000 for the nuclear energy needs, especially at home.

FRG FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES, MEETS WITH ANDREI

Arrives in Constanta 8 Aug

AU081802 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/8/1983 -- Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice-chancellor and minister for foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, arrived in Romania on August 8 in the afternoon for a visit.

Upon arrival at the airport in Constanta the guest was welcomed by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, and other officials.

Holds Talks With Andrei

LD090828 Hamburg DPA in German 0800 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Constanta, 9 Aug (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has met for an exchange of views with his Romanian counterpart, Stefan Andrei, this morning in the Romanian resort of Neptun near Constanta on the Black Sea. Their discussion will probably center on international issues, including the conclusion of the CSCE follow-up conference in Madrid and the Geneva disarmament talks.

DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS CAIRO, MEETS MUBARAK

For Egyptian reportage on Defense Minister Constantin Olteanu's current visit to Egypt, including his 8 August meeting with President Husni Mubarak, see the Egypt section of the Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT for 8 August and subsequent issues.

CEAUSESCU SPEECH ON POLITICAL EDUCATION 4 AUG

AU081000 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 5 Aug 83 pp 1-3

["Speech by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the Working Meeting on Organizational and Political-Educational Activities," held in Mangalia on 4 August]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: Our working meeting on organizational and political-educational activities has examined in depth the work carried out by party bodies and organizations to implement the historic decisions of the 12th RCP Congress and the party national conference. It may be said that the comrades who took the floor in the course of the past 2 days have spoken at length on both the good results obtained by party organizations in this respect, and on negative situations and failings in various sectors.

As I have stressed on other occasions, too, we must judge the work of party bodies and organizations by the implementations of our programs on socioeconomic development and on raising the people's material and intellectual well-being. The work of party organizations and communists must be rated according to the manner in which they pool the efforts of all the people, allocate forces, and ensure the progress of our fatherland.

Considering facts and realities we can assert with justified pride that the RCP is honorably fulfilling its historical mission, which is to lead the Romanian nation along the path of socialism and communism, of well-being and happiness. (loud and prolonged applause)

You are familiar with the noteworthy achievements attained during the socialist period, achievements which have turned Romania into an industrial-agrarian country in full development. We have good results in the fulfillment of our Seventh 5-Year Plan, while in the first half of this year industrial production exceeded the plan by over 6 billion lei.

Although conditions have been difficult in agriculture, we have attained some important results. We also have considerable achievements in the other economic branches, as well as in the area of investments. We have recorded very important successes in science, education, and culture, which are factors of basic importance for building socialism and raising the level of civilization of the people. All the above achievements can be traced back directly to the work of party bodies and organizations and of all the communists, who are intensively striving to unite the efforts of all the working people, regardless of nationality, to best fulfill our socioeconomic development plan. The work of the party and of the communists is reflected in the work of our wonderful workers class, of the peasantry, intellectuals, and of all the people, who, in complete unity, are unswervingly implementing our party-state domestic and foreign policies, which are fully in keeping with the aspirations of our entire nation. (loud and prolonged applause)

In its revolutionary struggle and work to change the social system and build the new system in our country -- the socialist system -- our party has been continually growing in strength; it has become a strong and united party, a genuine mass party, respected and trustingly followed by all our people. (loud applause) This is shown by the fact that we now have 3.3 million members in the party, out of which over 55 percent are workers. We have capable basic organizations in all the units and sectors of activity. Our 69,000 basic organizations incorporate all the party members and help unite the working people and all our people in implementing the party policy. It must be added that this large number of basic organizations ensures that the party is present in all the sectors and can thus fulfill its role as organizer and leader of all the sectors of activity. We also have capable party activists -- over 580,000 people -- who, through the party bodies, contribute directly to implementing the party's general policy.

At the same time, they are carrying out intensive political-educational activities. It can be stated that simultaneously with the growth of the party and with the general development of the country, the political-ideological level of the communists has also been continuously rising. We have greatly developed the area of party education, thus arming the basic cadres with the knowledge required to lead all the sectors. Over 200,000 party members are graduates of various party schools. Intensive efforts are being made to raise the revolutionary consciousness of the people through political-educational courses incorporating more than 3.1 million party members. All that had a direct impact on raising the level of revolutionary consciousness of the party and helped the party fulfill its role as the leading political force in all the areas.

Simultaneously, intensive efforts are being made to shape the socialist awareness of the masses. Some 7.3 million people are attending various political-educational circles and courses organized by mass organizations. At the same time, we have extensive cultural-artistic mass activities. A significant role is played in this respect by the national festival "Song to Romania." We can thus proudly assert that during the socialist period, simultaneously with the revolutionary transformation of our society, our party has become a powerful political force which is honorably fulfilling its historical mission, fully meets the aspirations of our socialist nation, and ensures the successful building of socialism and communism in Romania. (loud and prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades, the Central Committee plenum of June 1982 and the party national conference examined the current stage of the Romanian socialist society and adopted a vast program for future activities. At the same time, the national conference adopted programs for unabatedly implementing the decisions of the 12th congress and the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

The activities of all party bodies and organizations must be centered on optimally fulfilling those programs and decisions, as well as the plan for 1983 and for the following 2 years of the 5-year plan.

As the national conference established, efforts must be focused on more markedly developing our energy and raw material resources. Similarly, it was decided to give greater attention to agricultural production and to effecting the new agrarian revolution, as witnessed by the program adopted at the recent plenum of the party Central Committee on agriculture.

Generally speaking, we must endeavor to implement the basic objective of the 12th congress, which is to achieve a new quality of life and work and progress to a higher stage of development in Romanian society.

Special attention must be given to raising the technical level and the quality of production. In particular, party bodies and organizations must give greater attention to more markedly increasing labor productivity: that is one of the essential elements required for implementing the objectives of the 12th congress. Simultaneously, we must act more resolutely to reduce material expenditures and production costs in general, and to more markedly increase economic efficiency.

Intensive efforts are also required in the area of scientific research and education, and in raising the level of professional and technical know-how of the people.

Proceeding from the important role of foreign trade for all our economic activities, we must unswervingly implement the provisions of the 12th congress and of the plan concerning the development of international cooperation and collaboration and commercial exchanges with all the states of the world, regardless of their social system, and in particular, exports.

I will not now dwell on these matters. They have been discussed this year several times. We also dealt with them at the recent Central Committee plenum. I only mentioned this matter because I wanted to once again stress that the organizational and political-educational work of the party must focus on implementing our socioeconomic development programs. The party bodies and organizations must make consistent efforts to unite the efforts of all the working people, to strengthen order and discipline; and to enhance people's sense of responsibility in all the sectors. At the same time, the county party committees and the people's councils must closely supervise the optimal fulfillment of the program of self-management and self-supply and the implementation of all the measures designed to continuously raise the people's material and intellectual living standard -- the supreme goal of the party policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society that we are building in Romania. (loud and prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades, we have clear programs and decisions and we have a correct general line of work in all the areas; what is decisive now is to take the necessary organizational, political, and educational measures to implement them. However correct a general line may be, and however correct our programs and plans, they will remain nothing but documents if responsible actions are not taken and if they are not implemented. That is a well-known fact and has been repeatedly discussed. Unfortunately, it is precisely in this area that we will have serious difficulties.

Had all party bodies and organizations, all state bodies, and the collective leadership bodies of all units responsibly worked as they should have, had they allocated and organized work well, we could have obtained far better results both in the first 2 years of the current 5-year plan and in the first half of 1983. Although the results obtained are good, they could have been much better. Our potential, production capacities, and technical and human resources provide conditions for much better results. That is why we must learn from past failings and take resolute measures to improve and raise the level of the organizational and leadership work of all our party-state bodies.

To provide a better leadership, one needs to know and to resolutely apply all party decisions and the law. We have constructive decisions and laws. However, it must be frankly stated that not all our party and state bodies have been thoroughly studying, and particularly grasping and implementing the laws. Comrades, it must be clearly understood that revolutionary democracy and a state of workers' revolutionary democracy require perfect discipline and order! Socialism cannot be built if laws are ignored or violated, or if there is anarchy! Those are the marks of a bourgeois or petit bourgeois spirit alien to the revolutionary concept and to the workers class, which is essentially a disciplined, revolutionary class.

The state of workers' revolutionary democracy must be run in a spirit of the strictest discipline, order, and responsibility on the part of all party and state bodies and organizations. (loud applause)

We must resolutely implement the measures established to ensure that all the party and state bodies -- at all the levels of the echelon -- thoroughly study and understand all the decisions and laws. No one is allowed to ignore or violate our decisions and laws, in any circumstance. I am dwelling at length on this problem because raising the leading role of the party implies that all its members and all the communists, in each sector and each area, must resolutely struggle to enforce our decisions and laws!

The party bodies and organizations must thoroughly organize work, in the greatest detail, so as to optimally implement our decisions, laws, plans, and programs of activity.

Organizing and distributing forces in all the sectors is essential to ensure good party-state leadership. Unfortunately, in more than a few cases, some comrades and party-state bodies begin a certain activity, persevere at it for a while, then become sidetracked by new requirements and forget the previous ones. In fact, what they do is perpetuate unsolved problems. This happens in all the sectors at both party and state level -- I will not now go into detail. However, it must be clearly understood that, in view of the great importance of the leadership provided by county party committees in economic, political, and all other sectors, the measures that must be taken and the labor organization required should ensure that attention is given to each sector and each problem, and that the fulfillment of each task is pursued to its completion. For that purpose, the system of supervision of all sectors must be considerably improved. The working style and methods of all party bodies and organizations must be generally improved.

In view of the responsibility carried by county and town party committees and by party organizations for the activities in their territory or units, each activist and party member should be given specific tasks. We must implement the provisions of the statute according to which each activist and each party member must periodically and regularly report on his work to his respective party organization or body.

We have discussed these matters before. However, we must frankly admit that the statute is not applied everywhere and that the activists, cadres, and communists do not always report on and account for the manner in which they fulfill their tasks and duties. It has even come to the point where some comrades feel insulted if they are asked to account for their activities in their respective sector, believing that no one should interfere in their field! But, comrades, each person is sent by the party or by the state to fulfill a certain mission in a certain sector and thus to ensure the implementation of the party policy. Reporting to the party, and in general to the people and the masses on how they fulfill their tasks is essential for good leadership; it is an elementary requirement of workers' revolutionary democracy. (loud applause)

More resolute measures are required to enhance labor responsibility, discipline, and order in the work of the communists, of party bodies and organizations, of collective leadership bodies, and of all units. It would appear that the important successes we attained in various areas and in the rapid development of our country have caused self-complacency and slackened diligence. There are also attempts to justify failures to fulfill tasks and socioeconomic development programs. I believe that such situations are very dangerous. Such tendencies must be resolutely combated, and we must act more resolutely to enhance labor responsibility.

In order to implement the party program and build the comprehensively developed socialist society, each communist must work, struggle, and live in a revolutionary spirit! It must be understood that the revolutionary struggle was not finished once the oppressing classes were removed and the power was assumed. That was only one stage -- albeit a very important one -- in the revolutionary struggle. The stages that followed were no easier; on the contrary, some of them were even more difficult than the struggle for power, because they required great capabilities in order to achieve important revolutionary changes throughout the society. Thus, the party, the workers class, and the people were faced with very important tasks. It is true that our party did fulfill those tasks and was capable of carrying on the revolutionary struggle into the new stages of the process of building socialism and raising the fatherland to a higher level of development. The workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, and all our people cultivated and gave proof of great organizational, political, technical, professional, and scientific qualities, thus proving in fact that the people -- masters of their fate and led by a revolutionary party -- are capable of providing better leadership than the former exploiting classes! (loud and prolonged applause)

We are now at a higher stage of socialist construction, at which we are required to deal with the decisive problems for the fate of our Socialist Fatherland. In view of that, the activities of the party and of its members must also be raised to a higher level and must be permeated by a militant, revolutionary spirit, which is required to unswervingly implement the party program, to raise our country to higher peaks of progress and civilization, and to consolidate its sovereignty and independence. (loud and prolonged applause)

Thus, we must continually keep in mind the fact that the revolutionary process and struggle have not ended. They continue under the new historical conditions created. I want to reiterate: Our party has the great responsibility of enhancing the revolutionary struggle spirit of the people and of leading our nation in the new historical conditions, thus ensuring the triumph of communism in Romania! (loud and prolonged applause)

While fulfilling its role as the vital center of the entire nation, our party must ensure that all the sectors of activity are smoothly run. The party must radiate the light and warmth that propels the entire Romanian society.

A malfunction in the smallest and most remote sector reflects on the entire social body. Like the laws of nature or of the universe, social laws require that all social sectors and all functions are optimally run in order to preclude the emergence of contradictions or difficulties that can raise obstacles to the progress of the society.

In view of that, we must do everything possible to strengthen the party, its unity, and its political and organizational capabilities. We must give greater attention to correctly distributing forces and cadres among all the sectors, making sure that priority is given to key sectors. Only thus can we ensure a good leadership of the revolutionary process and fulfill all our development programs and plans.

For that purpose we must more skilfully capitalize on our forceful party aktiv to cover all sectors of activity. The party statute and various Central Committee decisions envisage various commissions, collectives, and bodies incorporating hundreds and thousands of party activists, whose role it is to help the county committees and other party bodies and basic organizations supervise the fulfillment of all tasks.

We must take steps to more closely blend collective with personal labor responsibility! There is no doubt that one of the requirements of good leadership is well-functioning party and state collective bodies, which discuss and adopt decisions with the participation of the cadres, of all their members, and the party aktiv. Simultaneously, however, we must enhance even further the personal responsibility of each activist and each party member. Collective work and responsibility do not in any way replace personal responsibility. On the contrary. The stronger the collective leadership and responsibility, the stronger should be the responsibility of each person for the tasks entrusted to him by his collective. In the same manner, personal responsibility does not substitute for, but must on the contrary, help enhance collective responsibility and work!

We must keep in mind the fact that the leadership of the party and of all state bodies must also be based on a stable plan, thus ensuring that all problems are solved in good time and that the entire society develops harmoniously.

In view of the fact that contradictions have appeared and continue to appear in our society -- it must be remembered that the dialectics of social life show that contradictions do not disappear of their own accord in the socialist society; they emerge, develop, and can even assume very grave forms -- the role of party bodies, of the party, of state bodies, and of the state is to consciously work to eliminate them. Hence, we must thoroughly study social developments, understand objective laws, perceive contradictions as soon as they emerge, and act in an organized and conscious manner to solve them, thus ensuring the necessary basis for our progress.

While paying due attention to professional, technical, and economic training, I want to call your attention to certain cases of exaggerated stress on technology, which constitutes a grave danger for a revolutionary party. Comrades, please understand me correctly: we must resolutely implement the measures established to continuously raise the professional, technical, economic, and scientific know-how in order to secure leadership qualities for our socialist society. There is no doubt that improving the professional, technical, and scientific knowledge of party members, especially party and state activists and cadres, is very important.

At the same time, however, we must more intensively develop their revolutionary combat spirit and arm the Communists, the aktiv, and the cadres with revolutionary, materialist-dialectical knowledge. Party and state cadres must be good professionals, but at the same time, they must be good revolutionaries and be able to combine the two kinds of knowledge with a spirit of struggle for revolutionary changes in the world. Both those aspects are required for good leadership. Unfortunately, some of our party activists and leadership cadres are losing some of their revolutionary spirit and their spirit of revolutionary combativeness. How else can we describe the fact that certain activists argue whether to fulfill a certain mission or whether to leave a certain county! As if working in a certain party or state body had become a property or a fief that one doesn't want to part with. What kind of revolutionary struggler or communist activist is the person who tries to secure a soft position! That is not how our party cadres were bred! Communists always fulfilled that tasks that the party gave them, in any area, even when that meant endangering their own life. They even gave their life for the party!

In order to be a revolutionary or a revolutionary leader it is not enough to be a good engineer, worker, economist, or even a good minister, comrades! To be a revolutionary means one has to put the interests of the party and of the people above everything else, and to leave aside personal interests. That is the kind of revolutionaries that our party raised, and that is the kind of revolutionaries we need today! (loud and prolonged applause)

In order to provide good leadership we must more extensively develop a critical and self-critical spirit, we must thoroughly examine negative situations and the manner in which tasks have been fulfilled in each sector, and must frankly admit failings; that will help us assess situations correctly and establish the measures required to eliminate shortcomings and to carry out optimal activities.

As is well known, party activities are based on democratic centralism, which ensures constructive work at all levels of the echelon. Since it is the vital center of our socialist nation, the party must be strong, united, and healthy, from a ideological viewpoint, and must be ready to fulfill its leading role in all sectors and at the head of our people under all circumstances.

The principle of democratic centralism presupposes extensive party democracy. All the activities of party bodies and organizations require the broad and democratic participation of party members in the decisionmaking process. In this respect, the party statute envisages wonderful provisions, as do other decisions of the Central Committee. We must resolutely endeavor to unswervingly implement these decisions. It must be clearly understood that the strength of our party lies in the extensive participation of the Communists in discussing and adopting all decisions and in their actual implementation.

Our party has grown greatly. We have a strong aktiv; tens of thousands of activists and party members are active within party organizations. This requires great care in selecting and promoting the best and most active party members to the aktiv and to the various party organizations. At the same time, we must better blend the experience of older cadres with the elan and energy of younger cadres, and must more daringly promote young people in domains. In this respect, too, there are prejudices, according to which it is better to let the young people wait longer and gain experience. Some comrades forget that during the illegal period and in the first years after 23 August they themselves were given very responsible party duties although they were not yet 30 years old, or even younger.

It is not age that brings experience, but the revolutionary spirit and education of the cadres. It is very important for revolutionary strength and party spirit to correctly combine the work of older and younger cadres. (loud and prolonged applause) At the same time, there are also other equally incorrect views, according to which some of the older, more experienced cadres should be removed; some of the young cadres show a certain impatience. But we must understand that the laws that govern both nature and society require a blend of experience, age, and wisdom, with youthful and revolutionary enthusiasm. Both are necessary to ensure good leadership in society and a daring revolutionary spirit. (prolonged applause)

We must ensure that our party remains permanently young, that it is the bearer of the most progressive aspirations of the nation, that it always acts against what is old and outdated and in favor of what is new, and that it ensures our nation's resolute progress toward Communism! (loud and prolonged applause)

Being the main political leading force and the vital center of the entire nation, the party bears the great responsibility of ensuring that the entire system of our workers' revolutionary democracy functions faultlessly. All the bodies of workers' democracy, such as state bodies, national congresses and bodies, people's councils, and general meetings -- which are all guided by the party -- must function harmoniously! There can be no positive party democracy without an extensive revolutionary, workers' democracy and without the active participation of the masses of working people and all the people in consciously leading and building their own future, their Communist future. (loud applause) At the same time, the party must provide leadership for all mass and civic organizations and must judiciously distribute all these forces of our socialist society with a view to permitting our people to carry on positive activities. We must continuously strengthen ties with the broad masses of working people and with all the people! We must strengthen the unity of the people within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF], under the political leadership of the RCP! Continuously strengthening this unity is of fundamental importance for ensuring a proper, scientific, and revolutionary leadership and for achieving the party program on building comprehensively developed socialist society and progress toward Communism. (loud and prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades, in accordance with the decisions of the Central Committee Plenum of June 1982 and the national conference, we must intensify and improve our political and educational activities. To begin with, we must give greater attention to raising the political-ideological level of the party member, the aktiv, and all the cadres. For that we must improve the activities of party schools that educate leadership cadres and professional revolutionaries. I am dwelling on this matter, comrades, although it may seem that it is no longer necessary at the current stage. As I have said before, we need, under the present conditions, too, professional revolutionaries and activists well versed in all areas. In point of fact, any Communist must master the most advanced scientific-technical and professional knowledge in his field. But he must possess another quality. He must be prepared to fulfill any task given him by the party, in any area; he must be a professional revolutionary. Not a man of one trade or a technician in the narrow sense of the word, employed on a certain job, but a revolutionary who goes wherever required by the social development of the country and by the Communist construction of our fatherland! (loud applause)

I will give you an example. We adopted an extensive program for irrigation, land melioration, and changes of natural conditions -- a revolutionary program. We will have to send many party activists to counties, to the fields, to the Danube Delta, where they will have to work and change nature. That cannot be done through memoranda, sitting in an office, or in Bucharest, but only down there, in the fields. I have chosen this example, but it is not the only one. We need revolutionaries as leaders of counties, communes, and enterprises, everywhere where that is required by the general interests of the socialist construction and where the party sees fit to send them.

That is why our party schools must lay stress on a revolutionary spirit and raise genuine revolutionary strugglers: professional revolutionaries. Unfortunately, our party educational system itself has slipped somewhat down the slope of narrow-minded technocracy; people want a diploma, and if possible with the least effort. That is not the kind of party education we need. We need schools that raise revolutionaries. Students should come to these schools with diplomas in the arts, philosophy, or technical professions and learn how to become revolutionaries and party-state leaders! (loud, prolonged applause)

We must improve the activities of party circles and courses in the sense of raising the political and ideological level of the Communists and enhancing their revolutionary spirit at work, in life, and at struggle.

It may be said that the revolutionary and socialist consciousness is lagging behind our achievements in developing our socialist fatherland. We discussed this at our plenum 1 and 1/2 years ago and at the national conference, too. We must take due measures and carry out political-educational activities primarily within the party, but also amid all the people, in order to shape the awareness of the new man, the conscious builder of the new social system. As masters of their fate, all our people must consciously build their own future. Our propaganda must clearly show that socialism is not a triumphal march, but a road of revolutionary labor and struggle! (loud applause)

Certain prejudices of the past persist in society and in people's minds. Therefore, political-educational activities are required to resolutely uproot all bourgeois and mystic concepts, the desire to live without working, and various retrograde mentalities concerning work and life. Some have been mentioned here; I will not now dwell any further on these matters. However, we must grasp that all these retrograde concepts and mentalities must be resolutely fought in order to shape the new man.

At the same time, foreign imperialist circles are trying through various means to pollute our moral and intellectual climate. Our party propaganda and political-educational work must give a rebuff to such attempts, must arm all the working people, regardless of nationality, with a correct understanding of the meaning of the old concepts and retrograde mentalities, so that they can resist any foreign attempts of moral and intellectual pollution. We must clearly underscore the superiority of our system on the basis of facts and of material and intellectual realities, and must arm the people with the new outlook of life and of work and life behavior, and with a revolutionary concept of how to raise our country to a higher stage of development! (lively applause)

Special attention must be given to fighting any forms of nationalism, racism, antisemitism, and enmity among working people and nations. Those were and still are a weapon in the hands of reactionary and imperialist circles, of those who want to further dominate and oppress other people. We must daily fight and unmask any such manifestations.

We must clearly demonstrate the fact that the national problem has been correctly solved in Romania, and that all the citizens of our fatherland, regardless of nationality, have equal rights. Our achievements and realities can be a source of pride for our party and people; they are known and admired by our friends and admitted by our foes, even though they do not like it. Each one of our citizens must understand that only united, whatever their nationality, in factories and villages, can we implement the party policy, ensure development, and improve the people's well-being. Each person must understand that his future is here, in Romania, and that we, the working people, all the people, regardless of nationality, are building our future here and in no other country, and that no one will ever be allowed to interfere in Romania's affairs! We will decide and ensure the victory of communism in our country! (loud applause, chants of "Ceausescu and the people")

Basing all activities on the revolutionary, materialist-dialectical, and historical theory, we must arm the party and the people with clear concepts and with bright prospects, which will give them the necessary strength and capability to overcome any difficulties and to unswervingly implement the party program. At the same time, we must intensively cultivate a spirit of love for the fatherland, for the party, and for the people. We must combine general education with a patriotic spirit of love for the glorious past struggles of our people who, at the most difficult times, knew how to overcome obstacles and ensure their life, economic, and social development, and who established a national state and began building socialism and resolutely advancing toward communism. (loud, prolonged applause)

Special attention must be paid to shaping the young generation for work and struggle and to educating it in a revolutionary spirit. In this respect greater attention must be paid -- in all forms of education, beginning with kindergarten and up to post-graduate courses -- to shaping and educating youth and all citizens of our fatherland in a patriotic, revolutionary spirit.

Responsible tasks devolve on the Council for Socialist Culture and Education, on the multiple forms of mass cultural and artistic activity, and on the scores of all kinds of cultural-artistic units, each of which -- beginning with the National Theater, the Romanian Opera House, and up to the last cultural house in the remotest commune or village -- must become a revolutionary, patriotic center of shaping the new man. All of them must act in close unity to shape and educate the people and youth in the spirit of our party's revolutionary concept about the world and life -- the only one to ensure the general progress of all mankind and, therefore, of our nation as well. (loud applause)

An important role in this respect devolves on the "Song to Romania" national festival, which has indeed become a mass cultural-artistic movement, but which must be improved so that all its events will serve to shape a new man and educate him in a revolutionary spirit. Let us cultivate the feeling of love for the fatherland and for the people. Let us develop music, Romanian dances, and everything that is being created by our people! One should not hunt for I do not know what music and dances imported from somewhere else! Each people has its own music and artistic creations and we have wonderful creations by our people and we must cultivate them and develop them and raise them to a new and higher level; we must place them on an even more solid basis, on the basis of the revolutionary concept about the world! (loud, prolonged applause)

In this respect, radio and television stations have great tasks, they must improve their programs, they must understand that these media are party instruments of educating and shaping the new man and of disseminating science and culture based on the historic and dialectical-materialist revolutionary concept. Television, too, should not hunt for songs from the most varied countries which do not even depict the spirit of the given people. Television should strive to promote what I said in connection with the "Song to Romania" festival: everything that is good, our people's feelings and spirit in music, art, and in all fields of activity.

Important tasks devolve on the movie-making industry. We need good movies, revolutionary movies that will depict our people's great achievements, that will mobilize and show heroes who represent a paragon of work and life. However, comrades, I have seen a few movies which not only do not depict model heroes in life and work, but, on the contrary, show certain characters who may be encountered somewhere on the periphery of society. However, they are not the ones who script writers and stage managers -- or those who lead and organize the movie industry -- should depict. We must completely put an end to such a state of affairs. Recently I saw a movie depicting a young worker at the Black Sea. However, the hero of that movie has nothing in common with today's young worker. What does a young worker in our fatherland look like and what does he represent? As you well know, I constantly meet millions of young people. I talk with them and I become acquainted with them. One can note in them love for work, for the party, the fatherland, and for socialism; one can note the decision to do all they can to ensure the fulfillment of the highly responsible tasks devolving on them. Thus, at the Danube-Black Sea Canal, which will be commissioned soon, tens of thousand of young people have shown an unheard of heroism. And such examples can be found on hundreds and thousands of construction sites and socioeconomic units. However, it seems that the script writer and stage manager who shot that movie, and those who authorized it, know nothing about our fatherland's youth.

We can no longer permit such movies to be produced. Where is the Council for Culture, where is the propaganda section, and where is the ideological commission of the Central Committee that has to see all those movies? Why are such movies -- movies that distort the reality in our society, the working people, youth or other categories of working people in our country -- shot and released? It is not such movies and theatrical plays that we need! We need art, we need to have the movie industry and theaters depict the essence and the model of the man we have to shape! Even if we must sometimes spruce up a hero, it is good to have him become a paragon, so that young people will understand and know that that is how they should be!

In the past I have seen movies in which the leading character was a paragon urging us on. He was saying that this is the type of revolutionary we should be! Now, certain people hold that it is not necessary to depict such models and that one should avoid embellishing things. It certainly is not necessary to embellish things because our society has achieved such great results that they only need to be depicted as they are. We should depict reality. However, let us not look for chaff and rotten matter in forests, but for young trees; let us find everything that is good and dignified in our society, in the life and work of the builders of socialism. The people -- among the ranks of which youth plays an important role -- the working people are the ones who have achieved everything we have accomplished in our fatherland's socialist development. They are the heroes who should be depicted in movies, in the theater and in poetry, art, literature, painting, and in all fields of artistic creativity! They are the ones we have to depict! (loud, prolonged applause)

It is necessary for our press to take this into consideration and to be more active. Our literature and art should meet this requirement! We should understand that the work of shaping a new man and of creating a revolutionary spirit in work, life, and in all fields requires that within the framework of propaganda and culture all party and state bodies and organizations, but also the entire party, should view the problem of the educational-political activity as a central task at this time. We must draw all necessary conclusions from the activity carried out thus far and we must act with great responsibility to eliminate everything that is negative and to give general application to what is positive and to everything that has been stressed at this meeting. Let us act so that the party's role as leader in all fields of activity is strengthened even more! Comrades, I want to stress that this does not only concern the economy or construction, industry or agriculture, but perhaps it concerns even more and primarily art, culture, education, and the essential sectors for shaping and educating our people as free people, conscientious builders of socialism and communism. (loud, prolonged applause)

I am firmly convinced that everything that has been achieved -- both what is good and what is bad -- will be taken into consideration and that, proceeding from the new development stage, we will take all necessary measures to improve our organizational and political activity and to make the party activity meet the requirements of the current stage, so that our party will increasingly honor the trust bestowed on it by the people's masses and by all our people, and so that it will fulfill its lofty historic mission of leading our socialist nation on the road to socialism and communism and of ensuring for Romania a dignified, free, and independent place in the world. (loud applause, long chants: "Ceausescu-RCP," "Our esteem and pride, Ceausescu-Romania!").

Esteemed comrades, I will briefly touch upon some international issues which constitute an indivisible part of the activity of building the comprehensively developed socialist society.

You are very well acquainted with our party's and state's international activity. We believe that we have to do all we can to constantly strengthen relations with the socialist countries, to improve the activity within the CEMA, and to overcome differences and strengthen the unity of the socialist countries -- as a condition of asserting the force and superiority of socialism and of increasing the role of the socialist countries in the international arena and in the struggle for disarmament and for peace. (loud, prolonged applause)

We extensively act to develop relations with the developing countries. The visit I paid in July to five African countries is an expression of that activity and of our country's concern to seek means to strengthen solidarity and cooperation with those countries in the struggle against underdevelopment, the imperialist and colonialist policy, and for a new international economic order.

We also expand relations with the developed capitalist countries proceeding from the principles of peaceful coexistence and from the need to actively participate in the international division of labor. We constantly base all our international relations on the principles of equality, respect for independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, and renunciation of the use or threat of force.

Under the current international circumstances, the basic problem is to halt the arms race and to proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to defend peace throughout the world. It is necessary for us to do all we can to stop the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and to have the ones in place withdrawn. We believe that there is no justification for accepting the deployment of the new nuclear missiles as a fait accompli. The states and governments that will do so will assume a great responsibility toward their own people and toward the whole of mankind.

As far as we are concerned, we believe that there is still time and we must do all we can to halt the deployment of those missiles and to proceed to reducing nuclear weapons and weapons generally in order to achieve a Europe without nuclear weapons, a Europe of cooperation and peace, and a united Europe of all nations! (loud, prolonged applause)

We are for the conclusion of the Madrid meeting as soon as possible and for convening a conference on disarmament and trust in Europe. Generally, an acceptable agreement has been achieved; there are still certain remarks by Malta. We believe that we cannot side with those tendencies that would like to circumvent the principle of consensus established in Helsinki and to adopt the Madrid documents on a different basis. Even if further efforts are necessary to persuade Malta to join the consensus, we believe that action must be taken in that direction.

We must preserve the principle of a consensus and of unanimity and we must see to it that the European states take action in close unity to ensure their life, the life of their peoples, peace and freedom. (loud, prolonged applause)

We firmly advocate the cessation of military conflicts and their solution solely by negotiations. We believe that it is necessary to strengthen cooperation among the anti-imperialist and progressive forces even more, and cooperation among all peoples everywhere, and to give new impetus to the strong peace movement in Europe and on other continents. We are firmly convinced that the forces of peace and peoples have it in their power to impose disarmament and peace and to ensure the vital right of people to existence, life, and peace. (loud, prolonged applause)

As far as we are concerned, in the spirit of the 12th RCP Congress decisions and of those of the national conference, we will act with all our determination to contribute to achieving the fervent desire of peoples for peace, freedom, independence, and a better and more just life! (loud, prolonged applause, loud chants: "Ceausescu-peace!")

Esteemed comrades, as you have noted, in my speech I referred only briefly to our programs and plans on socioeconomic development, in the belief that they are well known and that it is necessary to discuss what action has to be taken and how the party activity, the activity of the state bodies and mass organizations has to be organized to implement all our targets. Therefore, in conclusion I would like to briefly draw attention to certain problems concerning the fulfillment of this year's plan.

We must do all we can to exceed the plan by at least 12 billion lei, to fulfill the export production and to thoroughly prepare for fulfilling the 1984-85 plan. It is also necessary to take the required measures to complete all summer agricultural work. We have to ensure state stocks and to proceed to harvesting autumn crops; we must begin with sunflower harvesting this month, August. We must complete the harvesting of beans and by the end of the month begin harvesting corn in certain areas. Therefore, we must thoroughly prepare for and take all necessary measures to harvest crops in time and without any losses. At the same time, we must take all necessary measures to thoroughly prepare the fall sowing campaign. However, we will hold a special meeting on this matter at the beginning of September; therefore, I will not dwell upon it now. However, each county committee should not wait for that meeting, but should take all necessary measures to make the preparations required. This year's situation has clearly demonstrated to all of us that where proper work was carried out, where work was performed upon schedule and in keeping with established norms, good crops were achieved even under difficult climatic conditions.

It is necessary for us to take determined action to implement the program established by the June plenum. We must take all necessary measures to fulfill the coal, oil, and energy production goals and to avoid next year the difficulties we unfortunately faced this winter.

Comrades, I do not want to dwell further on this. Each of you is very well acquainted with the problems and the programs we have. What I want to ask you is that once back home you firmly proceed to working out measures aimed at implementing what has been discussed in this meeting, linked, however, to the implementation of the activity programs in all sectors. Let us act so that each party organization, each city, municipal and county party committee will fulfill the tasks entrusted to it by the party under favorable conditions!

I am firmly convinced that this meeting will improve the general activity by the party and the leadership in all fields, and that all party bodies and organizations, and all county committees will more determinedly fulfill the tasks set forth by the party, that they will honor the trust bestowed on them by the people's masses, and will act so as to ensure the fulfillment of the overall 5-year plan under favorable conditions.

With this conviction I wish all of you, the party bodies and organizations, and all our people increasingly greater successes in their overall activity! Much good health and happiness! (loud and prolonged applause; long chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the people!" In an atmosphere of great enthusiasm all those present in the hall stand up and give long ovations to the RCP -- our nation's political leading force -- and to the party secretary general and president of the republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.)

MINING MINISTER ATTENDS MINERS' DAY FESTIVITY

AU061740 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 6 Aug 83

[Summary] "A festive meeting took place at the Valea Jiului State Theater in Petrosani devoted to miners day." The festivity was attended by working people from extractive enterprises, research and design institutes, and the economic units of the Jiu Valley coalfield.

"Comrade Ion Lazarescu, minister of mines, Maria Mitrofan, secretary of the Hunedoara County party committee, and other representatives of party-state bodies participated in the meeting."

In an enthusiastic atmosphere the participants in the meeting adopted the text of a telegram addressed to the RCP Central Committee and to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in which they expressed their gratitude for the concern and attention paid to the working people in the Jiu Valley coalfield and to developing and modernizing enterprises.

SPILJAK ADDRESSES ANNIVERSARY MEETING IN PAZIN

LD082215 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1335 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Text] Pazin, 8 Aug (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, received at the Pazin Memorial Center of Unification and Freedom this morning the delegations of the unified municipalities on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Second Session of the Antifascist Council for the National Liberation of Yugoslavia, of the Regional Antifascist Council for the National Liberation of Croatia, and of the unification of Istria, Rijeka, the Slovene Littoral, Zadar, and a number of Adriatic islands with Yugoslavia.

After hearing a very comprehensive and detailed report on the revolutionary struggle and postwar development of the unified areas, Mika Spiljak spoke about the antifascist and national liberation struggle. The struggle against fascism, he said, had been waged in the whole world, in all areas which were at that time trampled underfoot by the fascist boot, and this also included the Italian people. This had been a part of the antifascist struggle for the liberation of all peoples, regardless of nation or religion. In our country this struggle was waged by the people. It was the people who formed companies, battalions, divisions in Istria, a corps in Slovenia, not to mention the units in Dalmatia. Thus it was the people themselves who had contributed to the liberation from fascism and to national and social emancipation. This is, I think, the most important aspect which should be stressed and which is characteristic of what we will celebrate on 25 September, Mika Spiljak said.

If that struggle had not taken place, Spiljak continued, all the subsequent diplomatic battles waged -- and waging them had been very difficult -- would not have been concluded successfully. Thanks to that struggle and thanks to the wise policy of cooperation with Italy we have today established political, diplomatic, social, democratic, and state relations with this neighboring country, relations which would serve as an example to the whole of Europe and the whole world. Much has been achieved in a very short period of time with regard to Italy, relations have been achieved with which all of us can be -- and we are -- both pleased and proud. No other ways except cooperation between two states, cooperation between the democratic movements and democratic forces of Italy and Yugoslavia could achieve everything we have achieved in our cooperation. Thus, the present cooperation with Italy, with democratic progressive forces that are in an absolute majority, with the state of Italy and against fascism, which is being revived in the whole world and also in Italy -- and this was also demonstrated by the latest elections as well as the brutalities against Slovenes around Trieste -- show that further cooperation and joint struggle against the revival of fascism are necessary. If there is more of this cooperation and if there is wiser cooperation, democratic forces will also be strengthened and the joint cooperation will be expanded and more useful for both states and their peoples.

Speaking of the results achieved in Istria, the Slovene Littoral, Rijeka, Zadar, and the islands, Mika Spiljak said that exceptional successes have been registered in these areas, that the peoples live far better and in a more democratic society, and that they live in freedom regardless of nation or religion. Our aspiration is, he said, to live even better in the future, but it is certain that we have problems here as well as in the whole of Yugoslavia. I think, Mike Spiljak said, that here, as in the whole of the country, great possibilities exist to overcome these problems.

Speaking of the world situation, Mika Spiljak recalled the growing confrontation between great powers and warned about the arms race and the parallel increase in unemployment.

This is a situation which does not make it easier for us either to quickly overcome these difficulties, but there is no doubt that we will overcome them. While there is confrontation, Spiljak added, it leads to growing pressure being exerted on small non-aligned countries because each side is trying to extend its sphere of influence. Since we are not covered by anybody's umbrella we must bear this in mind all the more and be aware that we can overcome difficulties only through work, strength, and the will of our own people, who liberated themselves alone, who are safeguarding their freedom, and who are ready to preserve it.

Our country has acquired great prestige in the world, Spiljak said. It acquired this through Tito, through its nonaligned policy, through self-managing socialism, and through democratic development. The fact that it liberated itself, that it did not succumb to anybody -- it is on this that we have built our immense reputation in the world. Spiljak went on to speak about conjectures in the world about Yugoslavia's fate after Tito's death and about expectations that Yugoslavia would split up through a power struggle. Spiljak stressed that collective leadership has led to the absence of any kind of power struggle and that Yugoslavia is continuing to develop without Tito. The other expectation -- that the nonaligned and self-management policy will be abandoned, that Yugoslavia without Tito will not have the strength to continue this policy -- also did not come true. Practice, and in particular the Nonaligned Conference in New Delhi, the gathering of 77 in Buenos Aires, and the UNCTAD in Belgrade, has demonstrated that Yugoslavia is continuing the same policy it had developed with Tito and that nothing has been changed in this respect. This was yet another surprise for the world -- Yugoslavia has had the strength to continue Tito's policy without Tito.

When the great powers make assessments about us they say that Yugoslavia is no problem. It is known beforehand how it will react to any move because it pursues a stable and consistent policy. Now we come to the third problem -- the economic situation. They saw our economic difficulties, they saw that we had too many debts, that we did not react in a timely way to the energy crisis and to the economic difficulties that arose, that we continued to incur debts and that to resolve this now in much more complex international economic circumstances is both very difficult and involves greater pressure. They tested our country's ability to take resolute measures aimed at improving the economic situation.

There were forecasts about Yugoslavia disintegrating because the republics were strengthened, and about our lack of prospects. The events in Kosovo represented only one encouragement for such estimates. However, first they saw that we settled the situation in Kosovo without any great problems, that we are normalizing it in a democratic, self-managing manner, that we are not destroying national freedoms but that we are strengthening them and that through strengthening them we are strengthening the unity of this country. When they saw that Yugoslavia has found strength within itself to take very resolute measures to implement economic stabilization, this caused a sensation. Nobody expected that Yugoslavia would be able to adopt such resolute measures, and in particular that such measures would not make the people take to the streets and create demonstrations and riots. Thus this is the third area in which they had estimated our disintegration. But this has not happened. This has led to a new increase in Yugoslavia's prestige in the world, a prestige that had begun to pale after Tito. We must now safeguard this prestige by implementing resolutely that which we have agreed upon, and there are after all no reasons why this should not take place. The country's unity has been preserved, Yugoslavia's prestige in the world is growing, and it is with this new strengthening of our prestige in the world that we are proceeding to the celebration for which we met here today, Mika Spiljak stressed.

Following the speech, Miljenko Bencic, president of the Assembly of Rijeka Municipalities, thanked Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency.

Following the meeting in the Memorial Center of Unification and Freedom, Mika Spiljak and his hosts toured the Pazin Memorial Center and a number of economic installations in the Pazin area.

'DANGER' FOR AFGHANISTAN FROM IRAN CLAIMED

AU051905 Belgrade BORBA in Serb-Croatian 4 Aug 83 p 7

[Permanent Correspondent Dragan Vukcevic report from Moscow]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 3 Aug -- Only recently the public here has been informed that there is no peace in the Afghan provinces bordering on Pakistan. However, today it is officially claimed that danger is increasingly coming from Iran, which helps the insurgents with arms, encourages them to pursue partisan warfare, and preaches among the Afghans "the fraternal unity of all Muslims."

Assistance

The Soviet reports claim that Afghan "bandits" are being trained and armed in military camps in Iran, and that they receive money and propaganda material which is printed in Tehran. Details were mentioned today about which nothing was said earlier. Namely, from the over 1 million Afghans who fled to Iran or who had gone there earlier as workers, military units are being formed and sent to the Iraqi front and to Afghanistan where they are participating in armed conflicts with the "protectors of the revolution" of Afghanistan.

Nonetheless, propaganda is the greatest danger that comes from Iran. Because of religious Muslim fanaticism, a large number of Afghans accept the theses of the "Iranian-Afghan Muslim brotherhood." It even happens that wheat is collected in Afghanistan for camps in Iran and is sent across the border. The Afghan security service (HAD) has great difficulty in finding the border channels leading to (Tayyebat) toward which caravans with rice, sugar, and wheat are moving. For this reason it frequently happens that food is in short supply in the province of Herat and this creates a lack of confidence in Babrak Karmal's regime.

Propaganda

Moscow is, naturally, also dissatisfied with the anti-Soviet propaganda in Iran which has not let up for a long time. This propaganda, it is stressed here, is based on fanning the theory of a "Soviet threat." Reaction here is only periodic and, in any event, restrained so as not to break the Pakistan-Afghanistan-Iran triangle in which an opportunity is seen for solving the Afghan problem.

Efforts are being made in the Soviet Union to help the propaganda of Babrak Karmal's government. The construction of a television center has recently begun in Kabul from which television programs could be received in another eight provinces. There will be two channels and the political-educational program will last some 15 hours daily. It has not been said here who is building the center and with whose funds, but it is stressed that the center, in view of the large number of illiterates and religious fanatics in Afghanistan, will be of great benefit.

A "short political dictionary" intended for Afghanistan was recently published in Baku. The dictionary was written by Prof (Zakir) Abdullayev of the Azerbaydzhan University and contains 430 political words and terms that are most frequently found in the press and heard on radio. The dictionary is primarily intended for agitators and political informers in Afghanistan who, as is claimed here, are for the first time encountering international political terms.